

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty; Gradual Emancipation in Kentucky; Literature; Agriculture; the Education of Labor Morally and Politically; Commercial Intelligence, &c. &c.

VOLUME 1.

TERMS.

The True American is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars if not paid within three months.

Five copies will be furnished to a club for Ten Dollars, or Ten copies for Twenty Dollars.

Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable immediately in advance.

All remittances at the risk of the Editor.

ADVERTISING.

One square, or less, three insertions, \$1.50
For each subsequent insertion, 25
One square, three months, 600
One square, six months, 1000
One square, twelve months, 1800

The very large and increasing circulation of The True American, in this and other States, will render it a better advertising medium than any paper in the city.

PAIL FRYING, *Acre in Cincinnati*.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE AMERICAN:
CALIS HARTSON, of Boston, sole agent for the six New England States. All letters addressed to him, post paid, at his office, No. 39 Washington street, Boston.

FISCH & WREN, 118 Nassau street, New York; for the State of New York.

EPI DILLIN, S. W. cor. Fifteen and Ridge Roads, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We present, as sufficient for the information of the general reader, an epitome of this document, which is itself, in great part, a lucid condensation of the reports of bureaus, commissioners, officers of the army, &c. From this we learn that the whole rank and file of the army is not over six thousand and five hundred men. But a single regiment is now stationed on the Northern frontier, from Maine to Lake Superior; and but one of dragoons and two of infantry, from St. Anthony's Falls to N. Orleans. The artillery regiments, reduced by detachments of four companies from each are in garrison along the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans, and the remaining, and larger portion of the army is now in Texas; the political reasons being given, which led the government to place them there; nor is it thought prudent to remove them thence, until our relations with Mexico shall have assumed a more settled and amicable character. Should there be found any necessity to increase the army, the Secretary proposes to make it upon the basis of the regiments, not by creating new ones. He would add to the rank and file, so as to make each infantry company consist of sixty eight men, and each dragoon company, of sixty thus increasing the number of privates without an increase of officers. Besides the increase, it is also suggested, that an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted may be found necessary, should Congress adopt, as they think will, the measure of establishing military posts on the route to Oregon, extending them to the Rocky Mountains.

The sending of our troops to Texas has increased the expenditures, especially for transportation; but for this same cause of compensation has been had, in the improvement which has taken place in their discipline, in consequence of their concentration. The recommendation is renewed, for the establishment of a corps of sappers and miners, and pontooniers, moderate in point of number, to assist, among other duties, in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Col. Kearney's expedition, during the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains; the impression it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Col. Kearney accompanies the communication of the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventure of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Summer, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they made a due impression with their military display, was a numerous band of half-breeds of the Red River of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company, into our lines, to hunt buffalo. They had even solicited permission to reside in the United States.

The exaggerated accounts of Mexican forces on the Rio del Norte, and the rumors of large additions approaching it induced the General commanding the Western Division, to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana, to the aid of General Taylor. Full justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is asked to make provisions for their compensation. Four companies of Texan mounted men, whose services Gen. Taylor in virtue of authority given him, accepted for three months, are unpaid, nor is there yet any provision for their payment.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased \$100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordnance department to some other.

Forty-eight forts are in process of construction, and the attention of Congress is directed to the propriety of erecting new ones at other points; among which, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the narrow at Staten Island and Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long-suspended fortress at the Pea Patch; an additional work at Soldiers' Point for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortifications on the Florida reefs.

The military agent at West Point is occupied in terms of commendation, as being much improved, and as an institution of great usefulness, and an improvement is suggested, in the selection of a board of visitors from civil life. Attention is called to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical engineers, and to the improvement of the harbors of the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. TUESDAY.

The compensation to postmasters and expenses of offices for the year ending 30th June, 1845, \$1,409,675.13.

The resignations consequent upon the new law, previous to the issuing of the circular giving the postmasters the same compensation of last year, amount to over 2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians—the Pottawatomies, the Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. Our relations with them all are pacific, and their condition, in the main, is improving under the influence of secular and religious education. Some unhappy differences exist among the Cherokees; the different parts have defections at Washington, and with some necessary legal authority, it is thought the Executive can remove the causes of dissatisfaction, and that then our Indian relations will be settled on a permanent basis, and be likely to remain quiet for a long time to come. Some communications, especially as interesting, are referred to as having been received from the sub-agent in Oregon. The number of Indians residing therein is estimated at forty-two thousand. They are represented to be less war-like and savage than those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, disposed generally to cultivate friendly relations with our citizens settled in that territory; and I am adverse to the habits and pursuits of a civilized people. Considering their vast superiority in numbers over the emigrants, and the great difficulty in sending aid to the latter in the event of hostilities, becomes important to adopt proper measures to preserve, confirm, and extend a friendly intercourse between the Indian tribes and our citizens in Oregon. To this end, it is suggested that a full agency should be established beyond the Rocky mountains, from Maine to Lake Superior; and but one of dragoons and two of infantry, from St. Anthony's Falls to N. Orleans. The artillery regiments, reduced by detachments of four companies from each are in garrison along the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans, and the remaining, and larger portion of the army is now in Texas; the political reasons being given, which led the government to place them there; nor is it thought prudent to remove them thence, until our relations with Mexico shall have assumed a more settled and amicable character. Should there be found any necessity to increase the army, the Secretary proposes to make it upon the basis of the regiments, not by creating new ones. He would add to the rank and file, so as to make each infantry company consist of sixty eight men, and each dragoon company, of sixty thus increasing the number of privates without an increase of officers. Besides the increase, it is also suggested, that an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted may be found necessary, should Congress adopt, as they think will, the measure of establishing military posts on the route to Oregon, extending them to the Rocky Mountains.

The reduction of the weight system is to be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single package.

In 1836, the weight of the mails for one week in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, was tested, and the whole weight amounted to 55,241 lbs.

The newspapers weighed 44,666 lbs.

Periodicals, 8,857 lbs.

Letters free and taxable weight, 1,916 lbs.

At present he believes the postal matter is nineteen-tenths of the weight conveyable, and that it pays only one-tenth of the expense.

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter over 60 miles.

Ten cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th June, 1846, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rates of 1845 at present. He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to the publishers of conveying such matter out of the mails if they think proper; also, a limitation of the number of exchange papers which the editors may send and receive free of postage, instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspaper establishments, as proof of the abuse which may be practised under the law as at present. Also, the restoration of the franking privilege to the postmasters; and that all persons who, under the old law, being in employ of government, had the privilege of receiving letters free, should have that privilege restored to them. He also recommends most strenuously and energetically the making of the payment of all postage imperative upon the senders. The report states that there are estimated to be not less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and during the first quarter under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage on which is lost to the Government, as well as an immense amount of printed matter which is never taken out of the office. The magnetic telegraph between Baltimore and Washington has cost, between to 1st April and 1st October, \$3,244.89, (including Prof. Morse's salary,) and the receipts have been \$413.44.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE ALBURNI TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was, with commendable promptitude, placed upon the tables of the two Houses of Congress yesterday. It will probably be several days before it will be within our reach in a printed form; and we have therefore made hasty notes of some of the most important particulars of information which it affords.

We learn from it that the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.

From customs,	\$27,528,114.70
From sales of public lands,	2,077,022.30
From miscellaneous sources,	163,998.56
Total means,	29,769,133.56

Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1844, 7,875,359.61

Total means,

The Expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to 29,968,206.38

Leaving a balance in Treasury July 1st, 1845, of 7,658,062.22

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, are:

RECEIPTS.

From customs 1st quarter, by actual returns,	\$8,861,932.14
For 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,	15,638,067.84
Total from customs,	24,500,000.00
From sales of public lands,	2,209,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	123,000.00
Total receipts,	26,820,000.00

Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1845, 7,659,306.22

Total means,

The Expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to 34,478,306.22

Leaving a balance in Treasury July 1st, 1845, of 7,658,062.22

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs 1st quarter, by actual returns,	\$8,861,932.14
For 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,	15,638,067.84
Total from customs,	24,500,000.00
From sales of public lands,	2,209,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	123,000.00
Total receipts,	26,820,000.00

Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1845, 7,659,306.22

Total means,

The Expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to 29,968,206.38

Leaving a balance in Treasury July 1st, 1845, of 7,658,062.22

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1846, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1847, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1848, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1849, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1850, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1851, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1852, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs,	\$22,500,000.00
From public lands,	2,436,000.00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources*,	100,000.00
Total receipts,	\$29,036,000.00

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1853, an estimated balance of 4,551,257.61

The Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, are as follows:</

THE TRUE AMERICAN

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Hogs going from Tennessee to Cincinnati.

Several editors who violently oppose emancipation and free labor, wonder at the fact of a drove of fat hogs passing through Frankfort to Cincinnati, Ohio, from Tennessee. Those hogs after passing some hundreds of miles at a great expense to Cincinnati, are slain, packed, and sent right along side the place whence they started on to the great warts of commerce! So cotton is carried from New Orleans to Lowell—made into coarse aegro shirting and sent back to whence it started! Can there be a stronger proof of the advantages of free over slave labor than this? In Louisville you pay about ten cents a head for killing hogs; in Cincinnati the killer pays, on the contrary, the seller ten cents a head for the privilege of killing. Why the difference? In Cincinnati the hogs are made into mattresses—the bristles into brushes—the blood into some chemical preparations—the hoofs into glue—the fat into lard and oil. In Louisville “Canaan” can’t or won’t do all those things—hence hogs come from Tennessee, pass Louisville and go on to Cincinnati! And is a man to be mobbed and murdered for seeing these things and crying out against them?

Hogs have almost ceased going over the mountains; we foresaw this when we opposed the rail road. They are too poor to buy.

The time is not far distant when hemp will cease to be manufactured in the interior of Kentucky—and perhaps even in the State! All our poor slave ridden State!

Truth, Liberty and Love.

We have on our table a pamphlet styled “Heroism of the Democratic Ages,” an address by Rev. Bro. Post, of Illinois college, before the Alumni association of McKendree College, “St. Louis 1845.” The caption is the golden thread which runs through this spirited address—God defend the right.

Murder?

See the consequence of the overthrow of the civil power of the commonwealth on the 18th of August. Did not the robbers say they would murder the Mayor if he resisted? May not one man justly murder the constable as sixty? The end is not yet till the laws be vindicated.

Murder—A few days ago, Mr. John Holton, Constable of Breckin county, while in discharge of his duties as an officer, was stabbed several times and had his throat cut, by James Hamilton, and died almost immediately. Hamilton was arrested and is now in jail to await his trial.

Ingratitude—The Ass’s Kick!

One of the greatest trials to which we have ever been subjected, in a somewhat eventful life, is the ingratitude of men whom we have (in what they may call our better days) befriended. We are not the men to reproach any one with favors conferred; such a thing is repugnant to every generous mind. Yet when ridicule is attempted, and insult added to injury, forbearance ceases to be a virtue by giving impunity to crime. We care not for the relentless and uncalled for war, which the editor of the American Democrat has waged, with a bitter vindictiveness for which we know no cause, upon us ever since we were overpowered by a heartless mob; but when he resorts to misrepresentation to show his subserviency to the stronger party, he merits contempt and indignation. If we had gained but one subscriber since our misfortune, a generous mind would have forbore the taunt—if we had gained more, as is the truth, an honest man would have spurned the calumny. When Mr. E. Bryan was turned out of office by Mr. Tyler, homeless, friendless and poor, our boughs of compassion were moved, and we contributed freely our mite out of our pocket to his penny sheet, the “Whig Rally,” a page of which we never read, to keep his body and soul together! Now when he sees us robbed of thousands of dollars by a band of mobites, slandered, and persecuted on all sides without crime—struggling almost single handed against the most powerful and relentless despotism that the world has seen—he comes forward with a mean insinuation, the cowardly shadow of a lie, and gives us the ass’s kick!

“Some new weeks a since Cassius M. Clay received the name of a new subscriber for the True American from Stanford, Ky., an occurrence so remarkable on the part of the workman that he publishes his correspondence letter with a great flourish, and announces in the most pompous manner that his ‘subscr’ption list in Kentucky is once more making slow but steady progress.’ The New York Tribune also publishes this letter with a very evident relish to prove to the people of the South that Clay is indeed in his fanatical course by Keppel. The True American (Subscription list in Kentucky (it was large at one time) is about in the same predicament as the True American’s and it would be hard to tell which is making the ‘slowest’ progress. The True American has received one new subscriber in Kentucky during the last two months, while the Tribune according to its published list, has received four new subscribers during the last five months.

The Dead Speak.

New Hampshire, so long wedded to parity, has broken from her allegiance. Whatever else she may do, she has declared that she will not support a pro-slavery man.

Twice has Woodbury sought as a Texas gag law candidate to obtain a seat in Congress, and twice has he been defeated. If New Hampshire is redeemed, is there not cause for hope? Freedom will triumph.

A Row.

Why not? Is this not the doctrine of the day—the strongest takes the stakes? Look at the 10th! This is nothing to it!

From the Georgia Herald.

The County Court of Franklin county, has refused to obey the mandate of the Court of Appeals in the case of Gorham vs. Luckett. Gorham was the former jailor of Franklin county, and was dismissed by the County Court, and

Luckett was appointed his successor. Gorham denied the right of the County Court to discharge him without a judicial investigation, and earned at the session before the Court of Appeals, which at its last session decided the case in his favor. Last week the county Court intimated the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Freedom and Insanity.

We believe that we have before somewhere noticed the argument attempted to be drawn from the sixth census in favor of slavery, because it was there proven, from figures, that there were more insane, blind and deaf Blacks among the free, than among the same number of slaves.—Mr. E. Jarvis, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in a pamphlet now before us, extracted from the “American Journal of the Medical Sciences,” printed at Philadelphia in 1844, proves conclusively, by a direct reference to many towns in the several States North, that the census is grossly incorrect. Every grade of error prevails sometimes as many as seven times as many class of concealed maladies who press into insane Blacks, being reported, as actually the first ranks of every cause and injury existed—all told—sane and insane. He it by their rashness! How dare he now concludes, however, with every man acquainted with the incapability of the negro constitution to stand cold, that a down his life for “constitutional liberty” comparison of the Northern free blacks is not this rank inhumanity—will not the slave-holders of Virginia taste of his life, would prove nothing, even if the facts were as stated by the census, which they are not!

Mr. Jarvis then takes up the southern free and slave Blacks, upon the data, that all the slave Blacks are supported at public expense, and that the free fall into the public charge, and forms the following table.

Mr. RIVER and HAMPTON SIDNEY.—In pursuance of an invitation of the Trustees of Hampden College, Mr. Wm. C. Rives, Esq., was pronounced by the Hon. William C. Rives that College on the 12th instant, before the Trustees, Faculty, and Students, on the “Character and Services of John Hampden, and the Struggle for Popular and Constitutional Liberty in His Time.” On this Address the Richmond Whig speaks as follows:

“To those who are imbued with just concep-

tions of the origin, progress, and success of establishment by the Grand Rebellion in England in 1642, and the Revolution in 1688, and by the Annex Resolution, of popular privilege and constitutional legal rights, the struggle in which he lost his life, is clearly set forth in the most important period of man’s history, and John Hampden the most interesting of all political personages, not excepting Washington himself, of history.”

But let us not anticipate Mr. Rives. We have read his discourse, or rather devoured it, with the deepest pleasure, and entire conviction that he has truly and nobly done his duty, and service of Hampden to the human race, and his influence which himself and his glorious co-adjutors, Milton, Pyne, Vane, Eliot, Fennell, Hollis, and many another illustrious votary of republican constitutional liberty, exerted upon the destinies of mankind and the direction of modern society. John Hampden, we find in Mr. Rives what he had and could not do, except among his contemporaries, or Mr. Macaulay, or Lord Nugent, one capable of appreciating as we are of celebrating his shining virtues, his profound wisdom, and unequalled abilities and services. Take him altogether, England has never produced so great a man.”

Europe.

The Cambria, at Boston, brings fifteen days later news from England.

Commercially her news will damp the price of flour. There was no decided change in the general state of the markets.

Cotton had revived somewhat, but the aggregate of sales was small. The grain market was without animation, and the reports as to the scarcity very much exaggerated. The ports of England have not been opened, and probably will not be.

The railroad mania had subsided. The effect of this was to create a general distrust, as almost all classes had engaged in it. But beyond this, the last lights we can obtain, no monied paucity will occur. Interest had declined; the rates were two per cent, to three and a half per year. The Bank of England charged three and a half per cent.; if it should charge more, it probably will, it will be for the purpose of stopping the railroad speculations.

The papers in England show a strong excitement against the United States as regards Oregon. Government was evidently making vigorous preparations for war, and the sentiment seems to prevail that the question should be brought to decision without further delay. Intelligent Americans just from England thought the President’s Message would increase public excitement there, and embarrass the pacific settlement of the dispute.

Mason County Meeting.

Our friends in Mason mean to make themselves conspicuous. Let them be careful that they do not go too far! Even the old men among them may learn a lesson which they will remember in bitterness and in sorrow;—we know the younger ones will.

It is not very difficult to get up a decretary meeting, especially where slavery is concerned. But what then? Time glides away, and the hour comes when men wonder that any human beings could be so crazy—so regardless of principle—so neglectful of right feeling, as to do such monstrous wrong. Mark!—Eight years ago and a gag law in Congress could command a majority of the voters of the free States. Now few dare vote for it! Only the last culminating point of wrong is reached—only let the heart be left to beat naturally and freely, and the shun eye begin to be opened—and man’s inhumanity to man, in any form, will be damned with burning curses by every lip. To the memory of those, then, of whom it shall be said, in the day of freedom, “Ye were the advocates of slavery!”

But if it be not difficult to denounce, it is still less difficult to swim with the current. One has only to keep still, and he will be borne along without cross or delay. And if he chooses to be notorious—to throw up his cap and shout huzzas—to lead—noting is easier. Out-number the biggest brawlers—brag bolder than the boldest, and the thing is accomplished. But don’t look ahead. Content yourself with your present glory. For the day will be, when the wrong you do yourself and your country, will be known and noted, and then men will scoff at your conduct, and denounce you as mean and base. Turn again to the page of history. Time was when the slave-trade was held honorable and fair, because it was lucrative; yet who can speak of it other than in terms of horror and indignation? Time was, too, when slavery, in some of the free States, was regarded a “good thing;” yet who in them hesitates at pronouncing it the blackest

curse? And so will it be in Kentucky. Let men who wear laurels now for being the patriotic defenders of this institution, bear in mind that hereafter they may bloom only as a chapter of infamy.

We can pardon much to settled prejudices and confirmed habits. We can pity, and even sympathize, with old slave-holders who will not discuss or examine the question of slavery. But the young man—full of hope—of quick blood, and fresh feeling—ardent—aspire—bold—what must we say or think when we see him defending human wrong, and standing up for slavery? Him, too, we pity. For he is banting away for popularity—for a fleeting notoriety—for a bubble, empty and vapory—clear conscience—the nobler sentiments of his heart—and all that makes character valuable or permanent. And what sight can be more pitiable? What more wretched? Alas! for the young who thus degrade themselves!

But our Mason friends (see their resolutions,) have their day. If that content them, so be it. We shall not quarrel with them for the position they have taken, or for their misrepresentation of us personally. Time will cure all. It will be just to them and to us. We ask no more, and only wish they could demand less.

What is to be done? How are we to guard the people against these dangers, and prepare them to act the part of freemen? Educate! Educate! Our hope rests upon education. Our political existence depends upon it. All other means are secondary, and unless we ply it industriously and wisely, the Republic will not endure.

The great question of the day then is—by what means shall we secure the spread of universal education? From the very ignorant we have nothing to hope for. They may feel their wants; a few of them may be sensitive enough, from this cause, to send their children to school, if such a thing be practicable; but, as a body, they know little, and can do but little, on this subject. As the tree falls, so will it lie. For them, and for theirs, there is no hope, unless others better informed, and of greater influence, come to their rescue. Parent and child, without this, must ever remain in the darkest ignorance.

And the class above them—they who have something at stake in the community—and some consideration in their own neighborhoods—what have they done—what are they doing—for education? Literally nothing. They may provide better for their children; we dare say they often employ for the winter, or for the summer, some strolling man, who having failed in every other business, as a last alternative, proclaims himself a schoolmaster. But this is all they can do. Uneducated themselves, they cannot understand what is necessary for their children; they suppose they have done enough for them if they send them to school, whether the teacher be fit or not. But as for the children of the ignorant around them, what think or care they? They have enough to do to take care of their own; and would regard that man a fool, if not “a fanatic,” who should propose, by voluntary subscription, to raise funds, and build school-houses, wherein all, of every grade, could receive the benefits of a good education. There are noble exceptions, unquestionably, in both these classes—men in ragged attire and with no means, and men with common garb and small property, whose hands would be open to the last cent; but the great majority are as we have described them—not because they are mean—but because they know not what to do.

Turn we now to what may be termed the upper classes—and do we see in them a wiser, and better spirit? We may not say so, and speak the truth. They are engaged with schemes of individual interest; their time, their attention, and their talents are absorbed in a hot pursuit after them; the main chance engages their whole soul; and unless pestilence walks before their eyes, or startling danger threatens their persons or their property, they dream not of the obligations they owe themselves, their fellow men, or their God, on this all important subject. Take as an example any county in Kentucky, of ordinary intelligence. There are in it, surely, a hundred citizens who are out of debt, and who are worth from five to twenty thousand dollars. Now suppose these hundred citizens were united in their determination to awaken a general interest in the subject of education, and to plant a school-house in every neighborhood in the extent. Like causes will produce like results; if, therefore, we stand as we do, Kentucky will be, as Virginia is, in the course of a few years! Listen, if we are not to be headed, to the eloquent and solemn pleading of Governor McDowell, in his Message to the Legislature of the Old Dominion, on this momentous question. He says:—

If Virginia will retain the masses of her people who are crowding into other States, and thus save her own power, the youth, enterprise and wealth, which she is annually giving up to the people of other States, she must so direct the administration of her internal resources as to make it the interest of all men to stay here, wherein where they are. All that is necessary to do this, for this purpose cannot indeed be done by the government, but what can be done ought to be done. The emigration which is enabling and wasting us to a vital degree must, if possible, stop; and this, so far as that emigration depends upon us, we have no power to do it. We have no territory, incapable of further settlement or subdivision, no population pressing on the limits of subsistence, no capital and business so concentrated in a few hands as to place the great body of society under a burthen; we have none of these causes of emigration, dependence or poverty, for which emigration offers, winter and summer, the common and effectual remedy. On the contrary it is known to all, that if our population were several times greater than it is, it could doubt it. Alas! there are no banner counties in this cause. That in which generally oppress the people, and drive them to the cities, and other States, we have none of these causes of emigration, dependence or poverty, for which emigration offers, winter and summer, the common and effectual remedy.

They stand thick around the gallows for whole hours, and will come from far distant knobs, and glens, and valleys, and out of the way places, to see the execution. Behold, again, the stir, and parade, and the gatherings of the people, when a military display is to be made. A sham fight seems to be their beau-ideal of great things—the shadow of the glory won amid heat, and dust, and blood, on the battle field! Or watch, once more, the busy activity of political partisans, when some traitor to his country, or his party, is to be hung on a new theatre of execution, to satisfy the popular mind, and to teach the people a lesson. They are ready to do this, and to make ready for political strife. Flaming hand-bills are scattered in every direction; patriotic appeals are made by papers and on the stump, to all to “rally;” and youth, with its hot blood, and manhood, with its sober enthusiasm, volunteer to ride to distant neighborhoods to stir up the voters. And they come. Like a stream they pour into city, or town, and talk and act on convention days, as if the fate of the nation depended upon them. But call a meeting for educational purposes, and where are these masses then? Where the volunteer riders to stir up the people? If fifty are gathered together upon an educational call, it is held to be a good meeting—if an hundred, encouraging and most respectable—if over that, great!

And if we look at our governments, National and State, we shall see how little, comparatively speaking, they have done for education. The new account of the constitution which gives and guarantees to them their liberties. We know full well that they mean well, and think often they do right; and that their purity of aim has saved us so far from foolish perpetrations of wrong and injustice, and a wider and quicker spread of political corruption. But we know, also, that they uphold lawlessness—that they encourage and take part in mobs—that they wink at gross violations of the national constitution, and justify the perversion of State authority for the worst of party ends; that they are in spirit partisans, and, in their

eageress to triumph over opponents, are ready to tread down the law itself. What more does ambition ask? What more does soaring selfishness seek? This condition of the public mind is the sun-shine in which demagogues loves to bask, and sport in, as with some holy plea, or under some pious or patriotic pretext, it spires the appetite, and enhances the passions of the people, to serve its own degraded ends.

What is to be done? How are we to ward off these dangers? Educate! Educate! Our hope rests upon education. Our political existence depends upon it. All other means are secondary, and unless we ply it industriously and wisely, the Republic will not endure.

The great question of the day then is—

any advantages of residence which are peculiar to them, but she can check the enlivening spirit, it and movement of her people, by raising up kindred and equivalent advantages of her own. This, and, and no one of the surest and most indispensable of all the means of obtaining it, is the legislative review, amend and enlarge our system of education.

Hurra for Bluffton.

The Bluffton Boys are the extreme ultras of South Carolina. On receipt of Mr. CALHOUN’s Memphis speech at Columbia, they took fire and swore they would “birch” him. Resolutions were prepared. But the majority bushed these boys up, and the “great unwhipt” escaped a “lathering.”

But they are pothered terribly—these Carolina Legislators! They don’t know how to understand Mr. CALHOUN; Puck was never a greater mystery. They are for him; will sustain him; but as for swallowing the Mississippi, or converting it into an inland sea, they can’t do it, and swear they won’t. Very doubtful!

What has added to the perplexity of the Carolina Legislators, and the Bluffton Boys especially, was that two reports of Mr. CALHOUN’s speech were before them—one giving up everything to the national government—the other “qualifying” his views. They took the latter, and, as one of them said, “we go for the man any how”—But these two reports! Mark that; we predict one will do for the West, and the other stick to the South. If so, well. What are great interests but means for great men to rise upon, or what are the people good for but to sustain these great men?

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier correspondent at Columbia writes as follows:

“There is nothing of political interest here at present. Some gentlemen were under the impression, yesterday, that Mr. CALHOUN, in his speech at the Memphis Convention, had abandoned the subject of internal improvements. His report produced considerable excitement and astonishment, and the matter was rather prematurely mooted yesterday in the House of Representatives. Many gentlemen seemed anxious to speak on the occasion, and there was a prospect of some commotion of the political elements. Happily, however, the discussion was stayed off by a large majority for the sake of order. The CALHOUN speech reached us in the Charleston Mercury, from which it appeared, that distinguished and long and well tried statesmen, had not abandoned his principles, and which prevented a series of resolutions from being introduced into the Senate, which would have been calculated to raise a storm in that usually tranquil and dignified body.

Postage.

An effort will be made to increase the Postage Tax. We hope it will not succeed. The experiment of cheap postage has not been fairly tried. What is five months test? Let us have cheap postage for three years—let franking privileges be taken away, and other needless reforms made, and our word for it, it will pay. There should be no tax on the spread of knowledge and the very lightest one on letters, and whatever diffuses useful information among, and purifies the social affections of our countrymen.

These results are of more price than silver or gold. Let them be looked to and cared for first by Government.

Oregon.

The comments of the Press upon Mr. POLK’s message has been very general and fair. The ability of the document—it’s clearness—it’s decision—all admit; but very generally, the opinion is concurred in, that it is war-like in tone, and that war, at the end of the year’s notice of the joint occupation of Oregon, must follow, if his counsels prevail.

The National Intelligencer of the 6th, however, while concurring in this view, says, “that the President must know in his own heart that there could not and would not be a war between this country and Great Britain about Oregon.” It bases this opinion—not upon the message for that it regards as defiant in tone—but upon certain remarks of the Constitution, (a paper published in Baltimore) supposed to be in the confidence of Mr. POLK. They admit that the negotiations between the two Governments was abruptly terminated by the British Minister—but say, that immediately after the President had made the offer of the 49th degree, Mr. McLane was sent as our Minister to England to settle this matter. The language of the “Constitution” is as follows:

be recalled, in consequence of his rejection of the proposition of our Government. The truth of this report, as well as of the opinion of the Intelligencer, a few months will settle.

The Gag.

We gave the vote in the House of Representatives on the famous gag rule last week. Below will be found a classification of it.

Ayes. Nays. Absent.

State	Ayes	Nays	Absent
New Hampshire	0	7	0
Vermont	1	2	vacancy.
Massachusetts	0	4	vacancy.
Rhode Island	0	1	0
Connecticut	0	4	0
New York	0	2	0
New Jersey	0	4	1
Pennsylvania	3	0	1
Ohio	1	13	2
Indiana	0	6	1
Tennessee	3	2	0
Michigan	1	2	0
Potowmack	0	1	0
Maryland	6	0	0
Virginia	15	0	1
North Carolina	8	0	1
South Carolina	7	0	1
Georgia	7	0	vacancy.
Florida	1	0	0
Alabama	6	0	1
Mississippi	2	0	2
Louisiana	1	1	0
Tennessee	8	2	vacancy.
Kentucky	7	3	0
Arkansas	1	0	0
Missouri	4	0	0
Democrats from Free States	1	57	6
Whigs from Free States	56	0	7
Whigs from Slave States	0	57	1
total	17	7	5

Four vacancies, and the Speaker not voting. The following are the names of the members from the free States voting for the Gag. Mark them!

New Hampshire, NORRIS,
Newengland, C. J. Ingersoll, McClean, Wilton,
Michigan, Chipman, Duglass, Ficklin, Hoge, McClernard
Robert Smith.
Ohio, FARNK.

New Hampshire only one! Ohio one! Illinois all! Mark our prediction. Non-nut, of N. Hampshire, and PARAN, of Ohio will fall. The Democracy in these States, can never submit to be represented by men who, in their bastard love of slavery, and their servile fawning upon Slave-holders, have so disgraced their name and place. Cowards, so mean—perjury, so palpable—a descention of freedom and human rights, so infamous—must awaken the burning contempt of every honest voter. The south—tricked to as it is—despises, and would spit upon these men, as it would upon the vilest cur, if it had not use for them. As for Illinois—let her bear her name—the standard bearer of the Slave-holders among the Free—until she shakes off the vampire crew that are sucking from her every principle of political life.

Kentucky has done well. Three nays!

Another thing. The gag is put down. What say Southern members? How talk the members from Bluffton? Silent as the grave! No threats—no denunciation—No nullification. They roar gaily as any sucking dove. Was it so always? In '35 'disunion' would follow, if the gag was not enforced—in '38 "the whole South would fly off, if they were touched"—in '40—"it was the measure of safety." Yet now it is voted upon—and rejected without noise, or even protest, from the South! And why? Because it was from the beginning a political measure to defeat the Whigs—especially to put down HENRY CLAY—and to get in Texas, and having answered its ends, a mock burial is had and mock mourning put on, to deck its old friends in a seeming decency of consistency and grief! If it were not so, think you, the gag would have been so quietly yielded up? The men who have used it, like the strong horse that seizes the bit, heed not distance, or difficulty, where political power based upon slavery is in danger, and least of all, would they do this, when they are, as now, in the ascendant.

The poor Southern Whigs who voted for the Gag! They were the hired mourners, and "licked" into it at that! The Democrats went into the measure, as a matter of bargain and trade;—they "calculated" and succeeded. But the Whigs were driven into a support of the Gag, and then beaten through the storm it raised North and South—North, by increasing anti-slavery feeling—South, by tightening the pro-slavery interest. A little bravery—a little honesty—would have prevented this result; but the poor fellows had it not on this question; and they fell as they will ever fall, when sacrificing justice and rights so unmanly.

Important from South America.

By the Barque Chanciller, Capt. Beauvoir, the N. Y. Herald has received Buenos Ayres dates to the 23rd of September.

On the 21st of September, two days before the arrival of the barque, the commanding officers of the English and French squadrons patrolled in the commercial rooms in Buenos Ayres, declaring that port, and all others belonging to the republic, under blockade after the 21st; and that all vessels arriving after that date should be ordered off, and all neutral vessels in port should have fifteen days to wait for a license to sail again, for the decree that Rosas had issued a fortnight previous, compelled all the inhabitants to drill from 4 to 6 P.M., which lessened the hours of labor after the Custom House closes the afternoon.

Important from Buenos Ayres.—The Post Blockaded.

A friend has obligingly furnished the N. York Tribune with the following extract of a letter, received by the bark Chancellor, dated

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10th 1845.

You will see by the enclosed, that the blockade is in a state at this time. Business is dead; confidence destroyed; the currency of the country has depreciated 25 per cent, making an immense loss to all who have outstanding debts, particularly to the foreign merchants, and the English most of all, for they are the principal creditors. Since the arrival of the barque Ayres, the English and French squadrons have intercourses with their men-of-war, protracted, though they come and lie in our "outer roads." All the militia of this city and province is put under arms, and five days in the week (Saturday's and Sunday's excepted) are ordered out for drill from 4 o'clock P.M. to 6 A.M. During this time, the English and French are to be seen in the streets or office of any kind, will you see open. The panic among foreigners has passed away, and they generally feel safe as to their persons, even in the interior. Many believe that we shall have another blockade, and if so, years will pass before difficulties are settled; as it is, the probability is very small of any speedy arrangement. At present nearly all who are dependent upon their labor are beginning to suffer privations at least. All this grows out of the un-

just and impudent course of the English and French—a course marked from the beginning with selfishness, deception, hypocrisy and falsehood.

As might be expected, all the friends of the present government—and they are the great mass of the people—oppose the blockade, and were permitted would soon rid the country of a few hundred of them. So far, however, no violence has been permitted, and the multitude carry themselves quite as peacefully and respectfully towards us as we could expect.

They are not blockaded to take effect from 12 o'clock this day. Five days ago they are allowed for vessels to depart. For two years at least we shall be shut up. Our glorious stars and stripes have just been cordially greeted by the battery. The Bainbridge has arrived and I hope will keep up a communication between us and the outside world.

FEDERAL PROCESSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

A resolution calling for information relating to claims arising under Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty, was adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion to print 25,000 copies of the President's Message, and the accompanying documents relating to Oregon, was adopted.

The House then adjourned.

Committee on Military.—Messrs. John P. Martin, Severance, Henley, McDowell and James Thompson.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Strother, J. H. Campbell, Crozier, Crater, and D. L. Johnson.

Committee on Expenditure in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Scammon, White, E. W. Hubbard, McCrate, and Root.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Leib, Woodruff, Crozier, Price, and J. Rockwell.

Committee on Exports in the War Department.—Messrs. Cram, Fricke, Blanchard, Long, and Moulton.

Committee on Engineering.—Messrs. Vose, Petty, and Cooke.

Notices of various bills were given and reports from departments laid before the House.

The contested election from Florida came up. Mr. Hunter moved to refer it to the Committee on Election, with instructions to report as to the fact, whether Mr. Brockenbrough had not received a majority of votes &c.—Garret Davis opposed instructing, with ability and effect; other gentlemen followed on the same side.

The House refused to instruct. The subject of contested elections was then referred to the Committee.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9th.

The Senate proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. Dickins was elected Secretary, Mr. Robert Veal, Door-keeper.

Committee of the Senate were elected, the following gentlemen were chosen

chairmen:

Mr. Calhoun, Finance.

Mr. Heywood, Commerce.

Mr. Dickinson, Manufactures.

Mr. Sturgin, Agriculture.

Mr. Benton, Military Affairs.

Mr. Atchison, Militia.

Mr. Fairfield, Naval Affairs.

Mr. Levy, Public Lands.

Mr. Sevier, Private Land Claims.

Mr. Lovell, Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bagby, Clauses.

Mr. Semple, Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Ashly, Judiciary.

Ten other chairmen are to be elected—

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. Bayly's proposition to go into the election of printer, carried—ayes 128, nays 63.

Mr. Bayly nominated Ritchie & Heiss, of the Union.

Mr. Davis nominated Jefferson & Co., practical printers.

Mr. Foot nominated Jesse E. Dow & Co., U. S. Journal.

The vote stood as follows: Whole number 19.

For Ritchie & Heiss, 123.

For Jesse E. Dow & Co., 69.

For Gates & Seaton, 4.

For Jefferson & Co., 2.

Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss were declared elected.

On motion, Rufus Lane, of Kentucky, was then declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms; and Chas. S. Whitney, of Illinois, Door-keeper.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of a Postmaster.

Mr. Bayly nominated John M. Johnson, of Alexandria.

Mr. Bondurant nominated Robt. Brough, of Missouri.

Mr. Collier nominated A. F. Campbell, of Tennessee.

Mr. Holmes nominated Wm. J. McCormick, of District of Columbia.

The election resulted as follows:

White number of votes 199.

For Johnson, (elected,) 167.

For McCormick, 71.

For Brough, 21.

For Campbell, 5.

On motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.

A communication was read from the Secretary of War.

Mr. Breece called up his resolution proposing that the Vice President appoint the committee. It was lost. Ayes 20. Nays 21.

Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cobb called up his resolution proposing that the seats of members be chosen by lot, and that the Clerk should draw for the members—carried. The "lottery scene" was an amusing one. John Q. Adams was the last name called; but through the courtesy of the House no one chose his usual seat. This business ended the House proceeded with its business.

A debate ensued on a motion to print 20,000 copies of the President's Message, but the House adjourned before taking final action upon it.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Messrs. Berrien, Penningaker, Barrow, and Dickinson appeared in their seats.

The President laid before the Senate reports from the various departments—Mr. Benton a memorial from Oregon praying for a provisional Government. A motion was made to postpone till to-morrow the election of committees and officers—

Post Office and Post Roads—Niles, 27, Barrow 16.

Roads and Canals—Iammeugan 27, Cor-

win 17.

Pensions—Upham 42.

District of Columbia—Haywood 26, Mil-

ler 16.

Patents and Patent Office—Cameron 27,

Johnson, Md., 16.

Contingent Expenses—Niles 24, Greene

16.

Public Buildings—Cameron 27, Dayton

15.

Printing—Atherton 25, Upham 14.

Retirement—Lewis 25, Morehead 15.

Territories—Westcott 26, Bagg 7.

Engrossed Bills—Chalmers 25, Jarnig-

on 2.

Some difficulty then arose as to the election of the balance of the members of the Committees, which ended in the choice of the following gentleman for

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. McLennan, Tibbits, Wentworth, Simpson, Grinnell, Law-

rence, Giles, Levin, and Thibodeau.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. McLennan, and Thomas Smith, Collamer, James B. Hunt, Moseley, Morris, Reifs, Blanchard, and Ashton.

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads—

Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Reid, Crauston, McIlvane, Thomasson, B. Martin, Hough, and Mellen.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Messrs. Hopper, Bent, Lundin, Milton, Brown, Buffington, Constable, Pease, Dickey, Dixie, and Biggs.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Woodward, Steward, Hudson, Yancey, W. G.

